

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1901, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 189

# SALT LAKE SALOONS OPEN ON SUNDAY.

## Mayor Thompson Will Make No Promise to Close Them on the Sab- bath Day.

The saloons in Salt Lake City will be open tomorrow and will dispense intoxicants just as on week days, unless Mayor Thompson will give orders to the police department to close them; and this it is thought he will not do. It is understood that the police department stands ready to enforce the ordinance in this respect, at a moment's notice. Its non-action is simply a reflection of his honor's desires in the matter.

During the week the Mayor expressed himself quite emphatically on the question, taking the position that Salt Lake City was a well governed municipality and that "we could not have a little heaven here on earth all at once," coupled with the statement that it had been his "experience, as a result of observation, that there was more drunkenness in cities where saloons are closed on Sundays than in cities where they are kept open."

The "News" made several attempts to interview Mayor Thompson on the subject and today found him in his residence at lunch time. The reporter was ushered into the parlor of his residence and stated to him that he had been assigned to interview him upon the Sunday closing question, and to further ask him if he had been correctly quoted on the subject. Mr. Thompson promptly displayed the fact that the query did not please him and he arose and walked out of the room, making the statement: "You can tell the Deseret News that I have nothing to say in the matter."

The reporter being left entirely alone, also arose and bowed himself out of the house as courteously as he could. The "News" interviewed a number of law and order citizens on the subject today with the result heretofore shown.

**SHERIFF NAYLOR.**

Sheriff Naylor was interviewed on the subject two or three days ago and said to the "News" at that time that the county authorities had put a complete stop to Sunday liquor selling in all parts of the county outside of the city. They could do the same thing in city, but he did not think they should be called upon to do police work. It would require, he said, a large increase of his present force. Besides it was not a pleasant thing to meddle in business that belonged strictly to the municipal authorities. Should citizens formally complain, however, of a violation of the city ordinance, and papers were placed in his hands for enforcement, he declared that he would not hesitate a moment to see that their desires were executed so far as he was able.

**REV. CLARENCE BROWN.**

"In reply to your inquiry as to my opinion upon the subject of Sunday closing, I would say that in the first place the saloons ought to be closed on Sunday because the ordinance of the city plainly says so.

"The duty of a public officer is not to make or change the law but to enforce it. This ordinance represents the will of the people until it is changed by the people. To clear up any doubt on the point it ought to be made an issue in the next municipal election. Permit me to add that I believe that the saloon ought to be closed every day. Without debating the question of a man's right to use liquor it is a separate question—the modern saloon is so thoroughly evil that no decent excuse can be offered for it. It ought to be dealt with like other public nuisances."

**THE REV. MR. BAILEY.**

The Rev. Mr. Bailey, of the Westminster Presbyterian church, in dis-

cussing the question today said he feared it was true that the city was being run on the "wide open" plan to a greater extent now than ever before, and added:

"The mayor and chief of police certainly ought to enforce the ordinance against Sunday liquor selling; the laws should be enforced or expunged. Some months ago the ministers' association advocated the idea of a big mass meeting with the idea of bringing the mayor and chief of police to task. The association had, prior to that, been making a fight particularly against the sale of intoxicants to minors and the mayor and chief of police assured us that the license of every saloon keeper who violated this ordinance would, on proof thereof, be revoked. I have heard of no revocation of license in any case."

"The Ministers' association adjourned for the summer several weeks ago and will not meet again for some time, so it will probably take no immediate steps in the Sunday closing question. Some time before adjournment one of our committees made it its business to visit a number of saloons on Sunday. It found in some of these resorts a great many men, a big percentage of them young men, drinking and playing cards and other games in side and back rooms and before the bar, as many I believe as a hundred in one place. When we called upon the mayor in relation to the matter, his answer was that it was better, in his opinion, to have a few men, as he said, so into the saloons and drink on the Sabbath day than to take bottles home with them and drink there. He made no promise to us about closing saloons on Sunday."

**BISHOP LEONARD.**

Bishop Leonard, of the Episcopal church, on being asked for an expression in regard to the matter today said:

"I stand with the 'News' on the subject. Your paper published my proposition to close the saloons, and I am free to reiterate what I said then. That is that it is a thousand times better to throw the saloons wide open than to trifle with the law as is being done. The saloon man has no more right to break the law than I have and the mayor of this city was elected to see that the laws were enforced. If I am introduced to him, I will again say that there wouldn't be a peep hole open. Not because I am a purist, for I am not, but it is the law, and the mayor is expected to execute the law to the letter."

"This story about Tom Higgins taking his children home on Sunday and getting drunk is all rot. If a man wants to drink all we can do is to let him drink. We can't legislate temperance into the people, but I will again say that it would be infinitely better to throw the saloons wide open than to dally with the law. Then the disgust of the people would be aroused and they would see that the law is enforced."

**APPEAL TO THE CITY COUNCIL.**

The officers of the Y. M. M. I. A. of this city have appointed a committee, consisting of George A. Smith, B. F. Grant and Carl A. Badger, to work in connection with the Sunday school Union in the effort that is being made to lessen the immorality of the city. The Sunday school committee, consisting of C. B. Felt, H. S. Cutler, Eugene M. Cannon, James M. Saville and H. J. Walk, met and drew up a petition to the City Council asking for the Sunday closing of the saloons and other actions looking to the benefit of the youth of Salt Lake City. The petition should have been presented to the Council last Tuesday night, but for some reason Councilman Cottrell, of whose hands it had been placed, failed to introduce it. Both the Y. M. M. I. A. and the Sunday schools say that they are in hearty sympathy with the work of reform and they will do all in their power to help the good work along.

## KING'S ACCESSION DECLARATION.

### Lords' Committee Finds That the Language Can be Advantageously Modified, Affording Security for the Protestant Succession and Not Offending Catholics.

London, June 29.—The report of the select committee of the house of lords appointed to consider the accession declaration of the sovereign, in regard to transubstantiation, finds that the language can be advantageously modified without diminishing its efficacy as security for the maintenance of the Protestant succession. The form of declaration suggested by the committee does not contain phrases relative to idolatry, etc., which are objectionable to Roman Catholics.

## LOCATION OF NEW CREMATORY.

### A Decided Objection to Having it Built in the Center of the City—Question to Be Settled Soon.

The question of the location of the new city crematory is arousing no little discussion. It was stated today that certain members of the sanitary committee would recommend that it be built on some block in the center of the city, perhaps on property owned by the city immediately north or east of the city and county building. A number of persons residing in the vicinity were spoken to concerning the matter and all entered a prompt and vigorous protest against such a proceeding.

The members of the committee who are favorable to that proposition declare that there will be nothing objectionable in the location of a refuse incinerating plant in a populous district. Other persons take a different view of the matter, however, and declare positively that they will combat to the very last such action. They say that the city already owns suitable property and that the new one should be erected on the same site. This, it is believed, will be the popular verdict.

**A RAILROAD TUNNEL CAVES IN.**  
Occurs in Baltimore, Many Penn. Passengers Having Narrow Escapes.

Baltimore, Md., June 29.—The roof of the Union Railroad tunnel in the eastern section of the city, used and controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad, caved in shortly before 2 o'clock this morning. It is supposed that a defect

in the arch of the tunnel caused the accident. A narrow escape from death or serious injury was experienced by the passengers and crew of an express train, which was caught by the falling debris in the tunnel.

The train was the regular northbound express which leaves Union station at 1:08 o'clock in the morning, consisting of three baggage and express cars and

and all entered a prompt and vigorous protest against such a proceeding.

The members of the committee who are favorable to that proposition declare that there will be nothing objectionable in the location of a refuse incinerating plant in a populous district. Other persons take a different view of the matter, however, and declare positively that they will combat to the very last such action. They say that the city already owns suitable property and that the new one should be erected on the same site. This, it is believed, will be the popular verdict.

three passenger coaches. As far as can be learned, the avalanche of earth and rocks caught the rear express car which was immediately in front of the passenger cars. The train was not running rapidly and the jar was not severe. The engineer quickly brought his train to a full stop, and word was sent from a signal tower to Union station. A yard engine was sent into the tunnel and the thinly filed passenger coaches were drawn out of the tunnel without the occupants being aware of the danger through which they had passed. The houses on each side seem perilously close to the brink and should any further cave in occur they must be precipitated into the chasm below.

**Crazed by Heat.**

Louisville, Ky., June 29.—The intense heat temporarily crazed Samuel Turner, a negro physician, and he hanged himself to the topmost branch of the largest tree in Floral park.

**Roadbed Washed Out.**

Lowell, Maine, June 29.—Two miles of road bed and bridges on the Canadian Pacific railroad at Bury province, Quebec, have been washed away by a cloudburst, houses flooded and miles of highway destroyed. It is reported that in some places the water was thirty feet deep. No lives were lost. All trains on the section of the Canadian Pacific line are at a standstill and on the Quebec Central the conditions are reported nearly as serious.

**Ex-Volunteer Suicides.**

Omaha, Neb., June 29.—Jesse F. Thayer, formerly a captain in the American volunteers, but lately retired to private life and working at his trade, committed suicide here this morning. He was shipwrecked at Lincoln three days ago by his wife, from whom he had separated and this is said to have preyed on his mind.

**Chuan Going to Germany.**

Washington, June 29.—The state department has received a dispatch from Mr. Rockhill at Peking, saying that Prince Chuan, brother of the emperor, sails for Germany July 20th on a special mission. He will return by way of America and is expected to reach this country early in October. The special mission is probably to apologize to the German government for the murder of its minister at Peking and other incidents to its citizens. It is said to be a very unusual thing for a member of the imperial family to leave China. His coming to America is regarded as a peculiar mark of distinction.

**Penns Get the Buck Side.**

Henley, June 29.—In the drawing for positions in the rowing races for the grand challenge cup the University of Pennsylvania crew won the right to row today to get the Bucks side, which gives an estimated advantage of 1 to 2 lengths. In the drawing for pairs Pennsylvania drew the London rowing club, one of the best crews in the world. The London crew drew New College.

The winner of the Pennsylvania-London race meets the Thames crew. The winner of the Leander-New College heat meets the weakest of the rowing clubs in the world. This is the only apparent discrimination in form. They will row again this afternoon.

**U. S. REDUCTION CO.**

Incorporated in Denver With a Capital of \$10,000,000.

Denver, Colo., June 29.—The United States Reduction & Refining Company has been incorporated here with a capitalization of \$10,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 is preferred stock. The company is controlled by C. L. Turt, of Colorado Springs is president of the company, which was originally incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey by Kenneth K. McClelland, of the Colorado-Philadelphia smelters at Colorado City, and the Metcalle, Union and the National Smelting and Refining companies. The officers of both the United States Reduction & Refining Co. and the American Smelting & Refining company deny the rumor that it is the intention of the two companies to combine.

**CATTLEMAN REID'S CASE.**

Judge Hallitt Hears Argument on Application for a Habeas Corpus.

Denver, Colo., June 29.—Judge Hallitt of the United States district court heard arguments this morning on the application for a writ of habeas corpus to secure the release of Ed. H. Reid, a cattleman, who is testing the Colorado law, which provides that one and one-half cents a head for inspecting cattle. Whichever way the United States district judge decides there will be an appeal to the United States supreme court.

The present force of making cattlemen pay an inspection fee to the state, after the cattle have been inspected by United States officials will be settled.

**Real Estate Dealer Indicted.**

Helena, Mont., June 29.—The federal grand jury has returned several indictments against R. G. Cobban, a prominent real estate man of Missoula, who is alleged to have been guilty of extensive land frauds for which so many indictments have just been returned. John B. Catlin, once an officer in the Missoula land office, has also been arrested. Both Cobban and Catlin have been released on heavy bonds and deny all charges of fraud.

**Mr. Gompers is Improving.**

Washington, June 29.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who was seriously injured by a fall from a street car Thursday night, is considerably improved today and his physicians say everything favors his recovery.

**Will Not Reduce Cuban Force.**

Washington, June 29.—There is no intention on the part of the war department to reduce the military force in Cuba at the present time or in the immediate future. The present force of nearly 30,000 men is held in Cuba on the recommendation of Gen. Wood, and the secretary will depend on Gen. Wood's advice as to the reduction of the force.

**London Athletic Club Meeting.**

London, June 29.—At the London Athletic club meeting at Sanford Bridge today, A. F. Duffy, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., won in 10 final of the 100 yard handicap in 10 seconds. In the hurdles, Kraenzlein, Chicago Athletic club, and Baxter, Pennsylvania university, both fell in the preliminaries. Baxter when he was Kraenzlein at the ninth hurdle, when he was well in the lead. The final was won by Carey, the Irish champion.

In the weight putting contest, C. W. T. Cox, Pennsylvania university, was first with a put of 45 feet 1 inch. W. B. Henderson was second with a put of 35 feet 3 inches.

In the long jump Kraenzlein was first, clearing 23 feet 3 inches. Cornelius was second with 21 feet 14 inches and Baxter was third with 20 feet 11 1/2 inches.

## WHO MAY VOTE IN ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Ala., June 29.—The suffrage and elections article of the proposed new constitution was submitted to the constitutional convention today. Following are the most important sections:

Section 2.—To entitle a citizen to vote at any election he shall have resided in the state at least two years, in the county one year and in the precinct or ward three months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote and he shall have been duly registered as an elector and shall have paid all poll taxes due from him for the year 1901, and for each subsequent year.

Section 3 provides that the general assembly shall provide for county boards of registration after January, 1903. Until then the boards are to be appointed by the governor, auditor and commissioners of agriculture and industries and are to consist of three citizens.

Section 4.—The following male citizens of this state who are citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, or upwards, and who are not disqualified under section 7 of this article, shall, upon application, be entitled to register as electors (during life), prior to the first day of January, 1903.

First, all who have been honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the war of 1812 or in the war with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the civil war, or in the land or naval forces of the confederate states.

Second, the lawful descendants of persons mentioned in the above section, and all descendants of such persons, and those who understand the duties of citizens and the obligations of the elective franchise.

Section 5.—After the first day of January, 1903, the following persons and no others, shall be qualified to register as electors, provided they shall not be disqualified under section 7 of this article:

First, those who can, unless prevented by physical disability, read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who are able to perform manual or mental labor, or engaged in some lawful business or occupation, trade or calling for 12 months next preceding the time they offer to vote.

Second, the owner in good faith in his own right or the husband of a woman who is the owner of forty acres of land situated in the state, upon which he has a bona fide claim, or of any woman who is the owner in her own right of real estate situated in this state of the value of \$200 or more, or the owner or the husband of a woman who is the owner in her own right of personal property in this state assessed for taxation at \$300 or more, provided that all taxes due by him for the year next preceding the year in which he offers to vote, shall have been paid.

Section 7.—The following persons shall be disqualified both from registering and from voting:

First, all insane persons, those who shall be disqualified from voting at the time of the ratification of this constitution and those who shall have been convicted of treason, arson, murder, larceny, obtaining property or money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, forgery, bribery, assault upon the wife, child, or living in adultery, receiving stolen property, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary or by fine exceeding \$100, or of crimes involving moral turpitude; also persons who shall have been convicted as vagrants and tramps and any person who shall sell or offer to sell his vote, or the vote of another, or who shall buy or offer to buy the vote of another in any election or to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office or to shall suborn any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector.

Section 14.—The poll tax mentioned in this article shall be one dollar and fifty cents upon each male inhabitant of the state, over the age of 21 years and under the age of 45 years not now exempt by law.

**Cricket Match Continues.**

Philadelphia, Pa., June 29.—The match between the Canadian cricketers and the Belmont eleven was continued today under favorable conditions. When the innings were drawn last evening the Canadians had scored 185 for their first innings.

The Belmont players were retired for a total of 175. Cregar, not out, made a good stand today, gathering 36 runs before the last man had been disposed of. When play was stopped for lunch the Canadians had lost one wicket for 31 runs.

**Minimum Tariff Continued.**

Paris, June 29.—A decree, issued today, continues the application of a minimum tariff on colonial foodstuffs and on coffee from the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

**SKAGWAY FLAG INCIDENT.**

No Official Attention Will Be Given It for the Present.

Washington, June 29.—The state department has not received any representation concerning the flag incident at Skagway, where much excitement is said to have been caused by the hauling of the British ensign by the hauling line and British customs ensign raised at that point. Based on the press reports of the affairs the officials do not attach serious importance to the incident itself although it is recognized that the matter might assume importance if the raising of the flag were an assertion of the British sovereignty over that locality. In that event there is no doubt that the state department would take cognizance of the matter. But as it stands the flag appears to be that of the customs office, for the convenience of designating where customs may be paid, and not the British ensign indicating any claim of sovereignty.

The modus vivendi made on October 20, 1899, between Secy. Hay and the British charge here, established a provisional line running some distance north of Skagway, the summit of the Chilkoot pass, and of the White pass, beyond the two main trails in that locality. Reference to the official map indicates that Skagway is clearly within the American line according to this modus vivendi. If a custom officer is at Skagway, he is there as means of convenience of locating imports before they reach the wild region through which the actual provisional line runs. Under such circumstances it is said that some tolerance should be shown on both sides. For the present no official attention will be given the incident as it is not before the department in any form.

**ITS IMPORTANCE EXAGGERATED.**

Ottawa, June 29.—The Canadian government authorities have not had full particulars of the flag incident at Skagway, but are inclined to think that its importance is exaggerated. The Dominion has no customs house or customs collectors at that place. No customs duties for this country are taken there, but the Dominion maintains what is known as a transit office for the examination of goods designed to go through the disputed strip of territory to the Yukon district beyond, the object being to facilitate through shipments and to prevent their being delayed at the disputed boundary which laps halfway across the line of the White pass railroad. The arrangement is one used by the Canadian government at Tacoma, Seattle, Chicago, Duluth, Portland and other American points and by the American authorities in the Dominion. Usually the officers are quartered at the railway stations where it would be absolutely impossible to place a special office at Skagway. It was not known here whether it flew a flag or not, but the impression is that a flag is not necessary to the business the officer has to transact.

**TEN THOUSAND CLAIMS.**

Arise from Burning of Honolulu Chinatown to Prevent Plague Spread.

Honolulu, June 29, via San Francisco, June 28. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The number of claims that will be presented to the court of commissioners appointed to adjudicate the claims of the damages resulting from the great fire that destroyed Chinatown is a result of the burning of plague-infected buildings by the board of health about a year ago is now estimated at 10,000. The total amount of the claims will probably reach \$200,000, while the appropriation for such claims is only \$150,000. The Japanese consul has 2,000 claims of his countrymen, and the Chinese consul has over 3,000 claims of Chinese men, and there are many individual claims.

The house of representatives has passed and sent to the senate the salaries appropriation bill, cutting the governor's estimates for the period of two years by about \$320,000. The current expense bill has been taken up and heavy cuts are being made in all departments. The senate's views differ in many respects, however, and it is thought that the lower house will fail to pass any appropriation bill at all. Over half of the time for the extra session has passed, and the houses have not yet reached the stage of conference committees.

The grand jury called to investigate the charges of bribery in the legislature has made its report to Circuit Judge Gen. The jury reports that it has found no evidence that any member of the legislature has received any bribe of members of the legislature.

The work of registering Chinese at the office of the collector of internal revenue has been completed. The total number of certificates issued is close to 25,000. This is two thousand more than the total number of Chinese in the islands as shown by the last census.

**THE MARQUAND FAILURE.**

As Yet No Statement of Assets and Liabilities Given Out.

New York, June 29.—An expert at work today at the books of Henry Marquand & Co. for the purpose of finding out the extent of their liabilities and assets. Frank Sullivan, the receiver, said that in all probability no schedule could be filed or any statement made for several days yet.

Mr. Smith declined to make an estimate of the assets and liabilities of the firm, saying that he was asked by the receiver to do so. When asked in regard to a report to the effect that the liabilities would reach eight million dollars, he said that he did not believe they would come anywhere near such a figure.

"The creditors are protected by the best kind of securities," said Mr. Smith. "The securities of the firm on those accounts are much better than the securities of the firm on the stock exchange stands. We have not come to that yet."

**SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK.**

Warrants of Arrest for Officers Will Not Be Issued.

New York, June 29.—United States Commissioner Shields said today that the evidence submitted by certain persons looking to the prosecution of officers of the Seventh National bank, was not sufficient to justify him in issuing a warrant. The warrants for the officers until next Monday to present additional evidence.

The complaint on which a warrant was asked alleged over-indebtedness of the bank, which was a branch of the Seventh National bank by Marquand & Co., to the order of the National Park bank.

**BANK MAY RESUME.**

New York, June 29.—The Times says: At a conference of the directors of the bank held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night it was decided to reorganize the bank, which closed its doors Thursday, and continue its business, provided the stockholders with the approval of the stockholders as a body.

It was decided to send out a statement outlining the details of the plan of reorganization and the condition of the proposed reorganization and calling upon the stockholders for an assessment of 100 per cent upon their holdings.

William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the bank, made this statement last evening:

"Two investigations are being conducted at the bank, one by its counsel and the present administration to determine what action is required to reorganize the bank, and the other by the national bank examiner and receiver, Mr. Raynor. The present administration is not thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the bank. In such circumstances it is idle to suppose that any one would venture to forecast as to its future, what may fall to the lot of the stockholders and how the depositors will fare. We are proceeding in our investigation with our own experts."

**Gore Beats Dixon.**

London, June 29.—In the final round of the singles in the All England lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon today, A. W. Gore beat Dixon by three sets to none.

In the semi-final round of All-Comers doubles in the Ager and W. M. S. Gore beat Smith and Baxter by three sets to one. The former, therefore, will meet the American cracks in the final Monday.

## HAROLD M. PITT AGAIN ACQUITTED.

### First Verdict Ordered Reconsidered—Same Board Reiterated it—Gen. Davis Characterizes It as a Travesty on Justice.

Manila, June 29.—The military court, composed of volunteer officers which, June 26, acquitted Harold M. Pitt, manager of Evans & Co., government contractors, on charges of improperly purchasing government stores, which verdict Provost Marshal Davis ordered to be reconsidered, has reiterated its acquittal of Pitt. The latter's ignorance of the law and the uncertain testimony

of Capt. Barrows were given as reasons for Pitt's non-conviction. The volunteer officers who composed the court which tried Pitt, completed their service June 30.

Gen. Davis, who, when he ordered a reconsideration of the first verdict, considered that Pitt was convicted on his own admissions, now characterizes the verdict as a travesty on justice.

## THE INTENSE HEAT IN THE EAST.

New York, June 29.—The weather bureau thermometer registered 80 degrees at 9 o'clock. The percentage of humidity at the same time was 58. At the same time yesterday the temperature was 80 degrees and the humidity 62 per cent. The official register at 10 o'clock was 81 degrees with the humidity 63 per cent. On the street at the same time the temperature was 84.

Boston, June 29.—No break in the hot wave came today. At 10 a. m. the thermometer stood at 80.

Rochester, N. Y., June 29.—At 10 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 88 and was going up steadily.

Buffalo, June 29.—The thermometer at the weather bureau at 10 o'clock this morning registered 75 degrees with a 22 miles an hour breeze blowing directly from the lake.

St. Louis, June 29.—The intense heat of the past week continues with no indications of breaking. The mercury at 10 o'clock registered 91 degrees and was rising.

Pittsburg, June 29.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning the mercury registered 75 degrees, two degrees hotter than yesterday at the same time.

Kansas City, Mo., June 29.—A refreshing shower in Kansas City and vicinity early today brought the temperature down, but at 9 o'clock the thermometer registered 74 and the indications are that the day will be exceedingly hot.

Louisville, June 29.—The thermometer reached 92 at 9:30 a. m. the weather forecast said 93 would probably be reached this afternoon.

Detroit, Mich., June 29.—It is about eight degrees cooler in Detroit today than it has been during the past week. Forecast for a longer period, a cooling thunderstorm for this afternoon or tonight.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 29.—Intense heat prevailed today, the mercury registering 85 during the early hours of the morning. Storm signals have been ordered up at all lower lake ports. Dangerous thunderstorms are expected.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29.—Partly cloudy; light breeze; thermometer, 92.

Washington, June 29.—Washington was sweltering at 10 o'clock this morning with a temperature of 87 down town and the mercury rapidly ascending. This was an advance from 84 within an hour.

St. Paul, June 29.—Yesterday afternoon's storm seems to have broken the hot weather effectively and clear comfortable weather prevails in this section today. The mercury dropped to 67 degrees and is still low today.

Chicago, June 29.—A thunder-storm during the early hours today broke the heat wave that has prevailed nearly a week and has resulted in many deaths and prostrations.

At 9 a. m. today the temperature was 74, with moderate northwest breeze.

**STRIKE ORDER ISSUED.**

Affects 25,000 Skilled Workmen in the Sheet Steel Trade.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 29.—The joint conference committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers and the American Sheet Steel company, which has been in session here, was unable to reach an agreement on the wage scale for the ensuing year and adjourned finally after a session of less than 20 minutes.

When seen by a representative of the Associated Press President Shafer said: "The American Sheet Steel company signed the scale for the union mills, and the manufacturers presented a counter-proposition not only refusing to sign the scale, but also refusing to accept that two plants that were included last year be exempt from the scale this year. These mills are the Old Meadows plant at Scottsdale, and the Saltsburg, Pa., works. The conference then broke up and President Shafer at once issued a strike order. The strike will involve all the union sheet mills in the country and about 25,000 skilled workmen.

When seen by a representative of the Associated Press President Shafer said: "The American Sheet Steel company signed the scale last year in all our mills except the Woods mill at McKeesport."

"During the year they took advantage of the conditions existing at the Scottsdale and Saltsburg plants to lead the workers from the organization, and now they offer to sign the scale at the reduced number of union mills. The policy of the Amalgamated association under my administration, has been to keep the scale as high as possible, and now they are offering to sign the scale at a lower rate than last year."

When asked what a strike order meant, he said: "It's a fight. They follow down the gauntlet and we took it up. That's what it means."

A shutdown of the union plants of the American Sheet Steel company will involve one of the largest sheet plants in the country. The company operates a total of twenty-four plants, but the largest of these are the organized establishments. The Amalgamated association controls 65 per cent of the production of the company, and a long shutdown of this proportion of its plant would mean an incalculable loss, with the present crush of orders.